

# MAINE FARMER

## AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

Vol. IV.

Winthrop, (Maine,) Friday, March 18, 1836.

No. 7.

### The Maine Farmer

IS ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS.—Price \$2 per annum if paid in advance \$2.50 if payment is delayed beyond the year.

No paper will be discontinued at any time, without payment of all arrearages and for the volume which shall then have been commenced, unless at the pleasure of the publishers.

All money sent or letters on business must be directed, *post paid*, to Wm. Noyes & Co.

### THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1836.

#### Chemistry for Farmers.—No. 12.

CARBON AND HYDROGEN, OR CARURETTED HYDROGEN—GAS LIGHTS—COAL MINES—SAFETY LAMP.

In our last we made some remarks upon Carbon and its combination with Oxygen, under the name of Carbonic acid gas. But Carbon also combines with Hydrogen in different proportions, and has received the name of *Carburetted Hydrogen*. We have stated that Carbon entered into the composition of vegetables, a fact which is known to all, for it is from the vegetable world that it is obtained in such abundance, under the name of Charcoal. We have said that Hydrogen was one of the ingredients of water, and we all know that water is also contained in plants in the form of sap. When vegetable substances are decomposed, or undergo the putrefying process, the Hydrogen is liberated in combination with Carbon.

This gas is somewhat lighter than common air. It often forms in stagnant pools of water, especially when there is much vegetable matter in the bottom of them, such as leaves branches, &c. It may be obtained frequently on a warm summer's day, in the following manner. Take a bottle and fill it with water, keep the nose of the bottle under the water, and the bottom raised above, then put a tunnel into the nose, and with a stick agitate the bottom of the pool, and catch the bubbles in the bottle. If you transfer this gas into your gas bag, as directed while speaking of the other gases, and apply a candle to a stream of it as you press it out—it will take fire, and burn with a bright light. The Hydrogen you will recollect, was inflammable, and would take fire and burn with a feeble light, but when it is combined with some Carbon, which affords more combustible matter, it gives out more light than Hydrogen will alone. Perhaps it may not be convenient to stir up the stagnant pools for this gas; let us therefore see if we can't contrive some method or method's, to obtain it nearer home. We have said vegetables contained both Carbon and Hydrogen. Let us get them out in some way or other. Well then, collect together some birch bark, any other bark will do, but birch bark you know is very combustible and easily obtained. Then if you have no other apparatus at hand, take a common tea kettle, fill it with the bark, put the cover on, and make it tight by luting it around with clay mortar. Then set it on the fire and heat it. In a short time smoke and vapor will be driven out of the nose, and on applying a flame, it will take fire and burn brill-

iantly. This bark contains this substance combined with other matters, and hence the reason of its taking fire so readily, and burning with so much light. It is this gas which forms the light, or blaze of our fires. It is contained in fats and tallow, in oils, in spirits, &c., all of which burn more or less brilliantly. Another mode of making it, so as to exhibit its properties in a pleasing manner, is the following. Take some of the bituminous coal, or "sea coal," as it is sometimes called, fill a tobacco pipe bowl half full with it. Then put on a covering of clay, and put the bowl into the fire. If you keep the covering tight, the gas will issue from the stem, and be set on fire, and it will burn very brilliantly as long as the coal, or rather the bitumen in the coal lasts. The fact or circumstance of its giving so much light while burning, led to the idea of manufacturing it for the purposes of gas lights, as they are now called, or for the purpose of burning instead of lamps or candles. After a series of expensive trials, it has at length become wholly used in some large cities, for the purpose of lighting the streets, as well as the stores, shops, public buildings &c. It is generally made at a place out of the city, by filling large Iron retorts with coal, and subjecting them to heat.

The gas passes off, and is received in immense Gasometers, from whence it is conveyed in tubes throughout the city, and wherever else it is wanted.

There is another mode of making it, which is not unfrequently resorted to for obtaining it. Instead of the coal, grease and cheap refuse oils are used, in a similar manner as the coal. It may be made very economically from oil in the following manner. Take a tube, or a gun barrel, fill it with pieces of broken brick, put it into the fire or furnace, to one end lute a tube which shall lead to the gasholder as described in making Oxygen, and to the other end affix a tunnel, or some other vessel containing oil, and which shall suffer it to drop occasionally into the gun barrel. Then raise the heat, so as to heat the middle of the tube. The pieces of broken brick make a large surface for the oil to trickle over, the heat decomposes it, a part of the carbon remains in the tube, and another part united with the Hydrogen passes over, and is caught for use. When this gas is mingled with the Oxygen of the atmosphere, or with pure Oxygen, it becomes explosive, and will give a loud report when set on fire, in the same manner as Hydrogen will when mingled with Oxygen. This property makes it oftentimes a dangerous article in some coal mines. It is sometimes formed spontaneously in these mines. It then mingles with the air of the mines, and thus becomes explosive; and on bringing a candle or blaze in contact with it, a tremendous explosion takes place, and all near are killed.

These explosions were formerly more frequent in coal mines than at present, especially in deep ones, which could not be easily ventilated, and in which it was necessary to use lamps or candles.

The invention of what is called the safety lamp, by Sir Humphrey Davy, has given a safe guard to the poor miner, and enabled him to walk unhurt, though surrounded by a most dangerous element.

In the course of experiments Davy found that if the flame of this gas passed through a metallic tube, it would be extinguished, because the tube cooled the flame so much that it could not burn the gas. By cutting the tube off shorter and shorter, he found that an exceeding small quantity of the metal was sufficient to effect the object. He therefore conceived the project of covering the lamp with some wire netting, or wire gauze, similar to that of which wire sieves are made. By this instrument the miner is shielded from harm. The gas, if any, may fill the inside of the gauze covering, and burn there but it cannot communicate heat enough to the surrounding outside gas to set it on fire.

By this simple contrivance, many mines in England which were abandoned on account of the danger arising from this kind of gas, are now safely worked, and this simple instrument is justly considered one of the most valuable gifts of science to the arts.

### Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

#### A Chapter on Mistakes and Accidents.

MR. HOLMES:—"That's always my luck," exclaimed Sam Boozle, after he had been—but stop, this is the middle of the story. Well, then, to begin at the beginning. Sam Boozle was a kind good hearted fellow, as they say, and Sam loved Judy his wife, as well as any body in the world, only that old hag, black Betty, as they call her, would get him bewitched now and then. Now Judy says one day to Sam, I wish you would take the steers and carry our ashes up to Jolly Corner, and get me a few notions, for you know sir, we must have company in a few days, and—now dear do this once keep sober and lay out the whole for me.—Judy looked so wishfully and pleasant when she said this, Sam promised he would not buy a drop of any good stuff to drink.

So Sam yokes the steers and loaded up his bushel and half of ashes, and away he went up to the Corner, up to old Capt. Jolly's store. So Sam told the old Capt. the whole story, as how he had pledged himself to lay out the whole for his wife, and accordingly he did; and the old Capt. put them up nicely for Sam. And now says the old Capt. you are a good hearted fellow, and I know you would like a little something to take, I have got a few potatoes down in the field, if you will go with your team and haul them into the cellar, I will give you something to drink and a few pumpkins to make Judy some pies. So away goes Sam, pleased enough—despatched the job and started for home. Sam's road lay along side of Rapid River, and a considerable steep bank between that and the river. Sam had been so much occupied with his bargain he forgot to water his steers; and they watching their opportunity darted down the bank into the stream to drink. Sam had made another mistake, the fore end board of the cart was put in so slightly, the pumpkins rolled against it, and away went the whole of Judy's comforts into Rapid River. As Sam stood gazing in speechless grief at the sight of his pumpkins dancing over the rapids, a



long comes Deacon Steady, who exclaimed, neighbor Samuel, what's the matter? "That's always my luck," said Sam.

Now Mr. Editor, I suppose we can account for Sam's luck on principles of common sense and reason; but there have been others in our world, who let them blunder as they will, always come out right. I suppose you have heard of the great ignoramus who made his fortune by sending warning pans to the West Indies. I heard once of an Almanac maker who made his fortune and acquired great fame by mere accident. The story reads thus; after finishing his copy and sending it to the printer, while the journeyman was setting up the types he found a large blank space in the column for July—what says he "Boss" shall I do with this? The printer looked at it and replied, "put in the vacant space, 'perhaps snow.'" This he did, and so the almanacs were printed, to the no small chagrin of the almanac maker. But as his lucky stars would have it, there did fall a shower of hail with some sleet on the very day. This was enough—no man's almanac would sell the next year but Mr. Blunders.

Now Mr. Editor, why can't you and I be as lucky as Mr. Blunder was? Why won't it so happen after I have done my best to write "lucidly," and so that you and the printer can read it; and after you have done your best to knock off the knots and spell out the words, that the very mistakes you make in guessing my meaning should not turn as much in my favor as the printer's guess did in Mr. Blunders case? I was led to these reflections by noticing in one of my communications, instead of *HAMAN* of old, to find "Thomas of old," introduced as cotemporary. What, said I to myself, will the Bible reading readers of the Farmer say to this? And some others at different times of a similar nature I have noticed. Now I am far from blaming any one, for this is my luck; and I have one consolation left yet, and that is, that Heaven in its wrath has not made me an Editor.

Peru, February, 1836.

J. H. J.

For the Maine Farmer.

#### Capital Punishment.

MR. HOLMES:—Although I would not tax the patience of a good natured Editor, yet with your permission, I would once more avert to the subject of Capital Punishment. I see in a late number of your paper a communication over the signature of "Sigma," the writer of which contends that Capital Punishment should be inflicted on the murderer. He begins by saying that he "early imbibed the opinion that the murderer ought to be punished with death." This is not strange—he has drawn it in with his mother's milk—it has "grown with his growth and strengthened with his strength."—But as the first part of his article has no reference to mine, I will not review it, but pass on to his notice of mine. Sigma says, "if Z had asked what good Capital Punishment now does, I would try to tell him." I now ask what good does Capital Punishment now do? Again, he says that according to my mode of reasoning, "when public opinion is against any law, it must be repealed merely on that account." *Certainly!* This has ever been my doctrine, and I trust it always will be. *Public opinion* is the only proper tribunal to decide upon the laws or the conduct of public men and public measures. And when an enlightened public opinion condemns me or my doctrine, I am willing to fall. He says, "if Jurors would convict of murder with less positive evidence if the penalty was imprisonment for life than they would as the law now stands,

then by altering the law the innocent would be more liable to be convicted of murder." Well suppose that an innocent person should be convicted, the punishment will not be death, and should he not be able to prove his innocence for years, he is alive—it would give him an opportunity to prove his innocence, and in my opinion in nine cases out of ten he would be able to do it to the satisfaction of the community.

He thinks that there will be no danger of convicting the innocent. Has he forgotten the circumstance which occurred in Mansfield, Vt. Sept. 1819. Two men were there tried and convicted of the murder of one Colvin, and sentenced to be hung. But by the interposition of their friends the "murdered" man was hunted up and brought back alive, and thereby saved the lives of two innocent men.

The most of his arguments I believe are fallacious, but the last "claps the climax." He says that "all the reasons which now exist in favor of repealing the law existed at the time of its enactment, and if they are sufficient reasons for repealing the law they were sufficient reasons why the law should never have been enacted, and as those who enacted the law knew what was best for us, we have no right to repeal it."

This doctrine will do very well for despotic Governments, but it "won't go" in a Republic. Wisdom is not hereditary, nor never will be in finite beings. By this mode of reasoning all Legislation would be inexpedient, as we have a great plenty of laws on our statute. All the odious laws which have been enacted in Massachusetts and Connecticut would of right remain in full force. This doctrine has a parallel only in an Act of the British Parliament in 1688. "The Lord's spiritual and temporal, and commons, do, in the name of the people aforesaid, (meaning the people of England then living) most humbly and faithfully submit themselves, their heirs and posterity forever," &c. Now, Sir, there never did, there never will exist, any man or body of men of any description or any generation, who has the power to say what shall be done after they are dead. Every age and generation must be left free to act for itself. The idea of going beyond the grave to govern posterity is the most insolent of all tyranny.

Permit me once more to avert to my old friend W. I find he has become more liberal, (I doubt not he was always honest) I did suppose, and honestly suppose, that all his remarks were in reply to mine, and as he had misquoted me in the first instance, I had no reason to doubt he had in the latter. He speaks of what took place in "Prussia," in Elizabeth's day. I think he should "dele" the letter P, he would come nearer the truth. That such was the conduct in Russia I do not deny. Yet I cannot see that it is any argument against the abolition of Capital Punishment. It only shows what religious intolerance and depraved human nature can do when it is exerted.

Another correspondent who writes over the signature of "One who has as much sympathy as" &c. whose arguments bears a striking sameness to those of "A. B." and "W." denies *punctillo* that Sir Wm. Blackstone ever wrote anything against Capital Punishment. Some of his opinions I have quoted in a former communication—I could quote much more if necessary—they speak for themselves—they need no comment. He finally flies for refuge to the opinion of the Judges of the S. J. Court. To their opinion I bow with all due deference; yet that does not prove that Capital Punishment is right. I contend for the moral right and expediency of the measure. It is upon this ground

alone that I advocate the abolition of this horrid practice; and I have yet a hope that the Constitution will be so altered as to secure the murderer in a solitary prison for life. But if the sovereign people say no, then I like a true Democrat will bow in humble submission to the will of the majority. Z

For the Maine Farmer.

#### Experiment in Renewing the Propertier of the Orange Potatoe.

MR. HOLMES:—It has been stated of late, by many farmers, that the yellow potatoes do not yield so much as they did in former years under the same state of cultivation. According to my observation and experience, I am inclined to think that this statement is correct. It has also been asserted that a production from the balls, or seed, might bring them into a condition to yield as much as they did formerly. I have found it somewhat difficult to obtain seed from tops of the yellow potatoes, as they never, to my knowledge, produce any visible seed on their tops. Some farmers have suggested the propriety of planting them with, or by the side of other potatoes that do produce seed on their tops, but I am inclined to think that seed obtained in this way, would be a mixed seed, and would be as likely to reduce their yielding and quality as it would to improve it; for I have often heard it stated that other vegetables that have been cultivated for seed too near each other would produce a mixed seed, which would not afterwards produce their original kind, and thereby proved very injurious. I do not see any good reason why the same will not equally apply to the potatoe, as well as it will to many other kinds of vegetable productions. I have ever been of the opinion, that the yellow potatoe produced seed on their tops in some form or other and I have after two unsuccessful trials, obtained seed from their tops, without the assistance of any other kind of potatoes, and which promises to improve them in their yielding and quality. The following is the method by which I obtained the seed. I cut the stocks off near the ground, about the time that they had budded to blossom; the leaves were all trimmed off from the stocks, and the stocks cut into two pieces, and the but ends set downwards in some potatoe hills, where potatoes were missing, and hilled quite up to their top ends. The greater part of those took root and grew, and produced from four to eight or ten small potatoes on the protuberances of the stock, about the size of Walnuts.

I did not perceive any appearance of potatoes on the roots of these stocks. These small potatoes were planted the next season, and after the second planting, they yielded as much in bulk as the original kind that they were taken from did, but not so large. The last season I planted an acre of land to potatoes, half of which was seeded with this top seed, being the fourth year that it was planted, the other half acre was seeded with the original kind that this top seed was taken from. Both were seeded as nearly alike as could conveniently be done, and manured and cultivated all alike. The tops of the new seed were very different from those of the original kind, during the whole season, and had the appearance of a different species of potatoes; this top seed yielded two hundred and thirty bushels to the acre, of common sized potatoes, after having the small ones selected out. The original kind yielded two hundred bushels to the acre, after the small ones were selected as above, which was not more than half the quantity of small ones that grew with the top seed, so that the top seed yielded in the whole, about forty bushels more to the acre, than the original kind did, and of a much better quality.



Both were so badly injured by the rust, that I did not consider the yield over two thirds of my common crop; neither do I consider that the difference in regard to the yielding, could be so well ascertained as it could have been done, had the rust not injured them. I suppose that every Farmer knows that the rust is injurious to both the yielding and the quality. The truth of this thing can be more fairly tested, by planting a small quantity of this seed by the side of the original yellow potatoe; the difference (if any there be) can then be clearly ascertained. If any of the readers of the Farmer can point out a different and better mode of obtaining seed from the top of the yellow potatoes, without the assistance of any other kind of potatoes, they will confer a favor on their friend,

D. P.

Wales, December 25th, 1835.

NOTE.—The above is, to us, a novel mode of renewing the good properties of potatoes, after they have become degenerated, and it is with pleasure we publish the results of the experiment.

Our friend P., had the goodness to send us a sample for trial. We think that they were equal to the old fashioned yellow potatoe, a kind which we have always considered as good as any variety whatever, when it could be obtained with the same good qualities it used to have "in old times."—Ed.

From the New York Cultivator.

## Ruta Baga and Mangel Wurtzel.

MR. BUEL.—Sir—Having had considerable experience in the culture of the ruta бага, and some in the mangel wurtzel crops, I enclose to you some remarks that have not passed under my eye of late in any agricultural paper.

First, the seed should be raised from the smoothest and fairest roots, having the smallest and shortest necks, for in looking over the fields in various parts of the country, there will be found an essential difference in this respect when grown to maturity.

2d. It is common at the harvest to top them at the bottom of the neck. Such should not be the practice when designed for seed, save the main stem; neither should the seed be raised near any cabbage or kale, and vice versa, neither should the cabbage be allowed to seed by the side of the ruta бага, as both belong to one family, and both will degenerate; the ruta бага will have long large necks, and the root rough and sprangled. So also will the beet gender with the mangel wurtzel, and both degenerate.—The farmer, if wise will raise his own seed, or buy only of those on whom he can confide as selling the genuine seed.

The great dairy farmers in this section are waking up to their interest in this culture, and I have no doubt that the period is nigh, when the ruta бага will entirely supercede the growth of potatoes as a feed for sheep, cattle and horses; for one acre of rich land will produce on an average thrice as many tons of ruta бага, and will not cost in the planting, seed, tilling and harvesting more than one third as much as does the potatoe acre, and is not as cold a feed in winter as the potatoe. On a four acre lot of ruta бага, the best acre last season yielded more than 20 tons, which will do much for 6 cows the winter on a short allowance of dry fodder, or if it were even good straw. Our ruta бага plants of the first and second planting were entirely destroyed, immediately after they came out of the ground, by the little black insect resembling a flea. The third planting (about the middle of June) seemed to be hopeless for a while. Some have tried ashes and lime to good effect, as the plant comes out of the ground. Robbins' drill barrow has on my farm the last season, been worth thrice its cost (15 dollars.) An acre of ruta бага, onions, mulberry seed, or corn, can be planted in 4 hours, and it would require more time and precision than any one would have patience to bestow, to do it as well on smooth land in any length of time. Mr. Bement, of Albany, is well acquainted with this labor saving machine, and will doubtless keep them for sale. Mr. Robbins, of Copenhagen, Lewis co., is the patentee, and Daniel T. Buck, of Lowville of that county, the proprietor of this state. Green

sward well turned over in the spring, and repeatedly harrowed lightly, is well adapted to growing ruta бага.

It seems to me, sir, that our common practical farmers might often call on the literary and scientific agriculturists for a solution of many problems connected with their pursuits to acceptance and great profit. And I do so in relation to the expediency of taking up the stone pavement in Broadway in New York, and substituting wooden blocks of 1 1-2 or 2 feet long, set endways. Will they be durable? Will the earth upon them shut the pores of the wood and become so impervious as to exclude the air, that they will not decay? If so—we too in the interior can substitute wooden blocks for stone; and we have yet some roads to make, over which stands a sufficient growth of timber, and that in wet, mucky, swampy land, where I should think wooden blocks would be more durable than in Broadway. I learn that this improvement (if it be such) is from the Russian practice of road making. An article on the philosophy and principles connected therewith, I am sure would be read with much interest by the subscribers for your valuable paper.

With much respect, I am yours,

EPHRAIM PERKINS.

South Trenton, Oneda Co., Jan. 15, 1836.

I concur with Mr. Perkins in the above.

Yours truly,

M. A. POWELL.

S. Trenton, Jan. 18, 1836.

From the New York Cultivator.

## Products of a Farm.

DEAR SIR—In compliance with your request, I send you the annexed statement of the products of my farm and their sales for the year 1835. This is simply the account of the marketable products. I have reserved enough of the several kinds for the consumption of my family the ensuing season, which are not included in this statement.—My farm consists of 173 acres, of which 145 are under cultivation: the remainder is in wood. The soil is sand and fine gravel, sand and loam, and sand and clay. Portions are well adapted for grain, and again other portions for pasture and hay. I have not lived on the farm sufficiently long fully to understand and elicit its capacities, as for a number of years I have cultivated high and rocky land, where the farmers' principal profit was made from the products of the dairy. My oats were a full crop, so were my potatoes; but first the wire worm or something else, and next, the early frosts lessened my corn crop, I think, one half: and one of my pieces of wheat was somewhat injured by the grain worm. The cultivation of my farm was done almost exclusively by myself and sons. The expenses for my family and farm, that is, money paid out, is \$383.75, and this amount must be deducted from the gross sum stated as the income for the year. I will not pretend that I have raised more from the same quantity of land, perhaps not as much as many of my neighbors; if I did their evidences of thrift and good farming would not bear me out in any such pretension.

## Products and Sales of the Farm for 1835.

12 Calves,	\$37 89
196 lbs Butter, at 20 cts.,	39 20
1542 lbs Cheese, at 8 cts.,	123 36
30 Lambs, at 15s,	56 25
850 bushels of Oats, at 52 cts.,	442 00
375 bush. Potatoes, at 2s,	93 75
20 tons of Hay, at \$15 per ton,	300 00
72 bushels of Onions, at 4s,	36 00
500 bush. Corn, at 6s 9d,	421 88
220 bush. Wheat, at 12s,	330 00
4 Cows Beef,	69 00
2 Oxen and 2 Steers,	130 00
7 Shoats,	17 00
1440 lbs Pork, at 7 cts.,	100 08
22 Wethers, at \$4 each,	88 00
	\$2,285 13

Deduct money paid out,

383 75

\$1,901 38

I say nothing of the labor, as we have drawn our living from the farm.

I remain your friend, &amp;c.

SAMUEL T. VARY.

Dr. J. P. BEEKMAN.

Kinderhook, Dec 18th, 1835.

Prices of Country Produce in Boston.  
From the New England Farmer.

		FROM	TO
Apples, Russetts and Baldwins	barrel	1 50	2 25
Beans, white,	bushel	1 75	2 00
Beef, mess,	barrel	11 37	12 00
Cargo, No. 1.	"	9 25	10 00
prime,	"	7 37	7 72
Beeswax, (American)	pound	25	27
Butter, store, No. 1.	"	20	22
Cheese, new milk,	"	8	9
Feathers, northern, geese,	"	46	50
southern, geese,	"	42	45
Flax, American,	"	9	10
Fish, Cod,	quintal	2 87	3 00
Flour, Genesee,	cash barrel	8 25	8 50
Baltimore, Howard-st.	"	7 75	7 75
Baltimore, wharf,	"	7 50	7 62
Alexandria,	"	7 50	7 62
Grain, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	92	95
southern flat do.	"	85	87
white	"	80	84
Rye, northern,	"	1 05	1 06
Barley,	"	90	1 00
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	70	75
Hay, best Eng. pr. ton of 2000lbs	"	25 00	30 00
eastern screwed,	"	22 00	24 00
hard pressed,	"	24 00	25 00
Honey,	gallon	13	14
Hops, 1st quality	pound	10	12
2d quality	"	10	12
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,	"	13	14
southern, 1st sort,	"	11	12
Leather, slaughter, sole	"	19	20
do. upper,	"	12	14
dry hide, sole,	"	19	21
do. upper,	"	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,	"	27	29
Baltimore, sole,	"	25	27
Lime, best sort,	cask	1 20	1 25
Plaster Paris, pr ton of 2200 lbs	"	3 12	3 37
Pork, Mass. inspect. extra clear	barrel	24 00	25 00
Navy, mess,	"		
bone, middling, scarce,	"		
Seeds, Herd's Grass,	bushel	75	90
Red Top,	"	10	11
Red Clover, northern,	pound	10	11
Silk Cocoons, (American)	bushel	8 50	9 00
Tallow, tried,	cwt.	8 50	9 00
Wool, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	pound	65	75
Am. full blood, washed,	"	55	65
do. 3-4ths do.	"	55	58
do. 1-2 do.	"	40	50
do. 1-4 and common	"	40	45
Native washed	"	38	60
Northern pulled.	"	58	60
(Pulled superfine,	"	50	53
1st Lambs,	"	40	41
2d do.	"	30	35
3d do.	"	48	50
1st Spinning,	"		
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.			

## PROVISION MARKET.

## RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	12	14
southern and western,	"	11	12
Pork, whole hogs,	"	9	10
Poultry,	"	11	15
Butter, (tub)	"	18	20
lump	"	22	25
Eggs,	dozen	23	33
Potatoes,	bushel	30	50
Cider,	barrel	1 75	2 00

## BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY March 7.

Reported for the Boston Advertiser.

At Market 240 Beef Cattle, and 230 Sheep. 60 Beef Cattle unsold, all of which are of the first and second quality.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—A large portion of the Beef Cattle were purchased before they arrived at market by speculators, and were held at considerable advance. Many of the butchers did not purchase their full supply, refusing to pay the prices demanded. We noticed a few yokes extra taken at 45s. A pair extra fine were sold on Tuesday by David Barnard to Nathaniel Martin at \$8 per 100 lbs. We quote first quality at 40s a 43s; second do. at 33s 9d a 37s 6d; third do. 29s a 32s 6d.

Sheep—We noticed sales at the following prices; 27s, 30s, 34s 6d, a 36s.



## Agricultural.

From the Mechanic and Farmer.

Address

Delivered before the Penobscot Agricultural Society  
by MARCIAN SEAVY, Esq., February 11, 1836.

(Concluded.)

A farmer in this County, when requested to join this Society, replied, "if I join your Society I shall have to pay a dollar a year, and perhaps I shall never get a premium from it, and shall lose all I pay. Of what a low and grovelling disposition must he be possessed. He richly deserves the contemptuous pity of every highminded and honorable man, to think him so destitute of every shadow of philanthropy—so wanting in the common sympathies of human nature, as not to possess even one spark of patriotism to warm his sordid disposition and prompt him to one single generous action, unless he could first grasp the reward in his own hand;—much like the farmer who refused during his whole life to plant an orchard or make any other improvement of importance, for fear that his children would sell their farm after his death, and some one else would enjoy the benefit of his labor. Who is there that would not reprobate the conduct of this man? And what farmer is there that refuses to aid this Society who is not following the same track. They most certainly refuse to plant the tree from which their children, in common with others must gather fruit, and an abundant crop too.—By contributing to the object of this Society, you store up for your children a fund of intellectual enjoyment which "neither moth can corrupt or thieves break through and steal." If you are prevented from joining this Society by a distrust of your usefulness or a diffidence as to the amount of your abilities, remember that however small your talents, they are large enough to be improved, and the time is approaching when you will be called to an account for the use you have made of them, and if it be found that you have neglected to do the good you might, you will justly deserve the rebuke of the wicked and slothful servant. There is another class of farmers who refuse their assistance to our undertaking by saying it is useless for us to join the Society thinking thereby to benefit our children as farmers, although we should be glad to bring them up to that business if we could, but find them determined to get their living in some more respectable way;—they have given them a tolerable good education, and now they must be merchants, traders or something of the kind—farming is altogether too laborious for them. They are not willing to endure the toil and drudgery of the farm for so small a compensation. To such I would most emphatically say, the arguments you present as reasons why you should not join this Society, are the strongest that can be adduced, that you are the *very man* who ought to join and exert your *utmost* power to promote its object. You should bring into exercise every faculty you possess to bring about those improvements which will ameliorate the burthens of the business, lighten its toils and elevate its character above that of the trader, the merchant or even the learned professions.

Once succeeded in accomplishing this and then see if your sons will leave the plough for any other business:—but, on the contrary, we shall see men of other professions and occupations, and men of talents and education too, forsaking their business to engage in agricultural pursuits. It will be no matter of surprise then to see a man alternately enjoying the luxury of his book, his hoe and his shovel—by the first he will learn the theory, and with the latter the practical part of his business, each affording him equal pleasure and equal satisfaction. Resolve therefore to join your exertions with others, and let no effort on your part be wanting to accomplish this great and grand design.

Another means of accomplishing this momentous work is by educating your sons for farmers—for plain, honest industrious farmers. After they have acquired a knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic, let them, as far as your means will allow, study the sciences connected with, and useful in agriculture. This will give them additional interest in the business, besides affording them much pleasure and profit. Knowledge of this kind is by far more advantageous to a farmer, than to any other class of men on earth. If a boy perchance gets a little more than an ordinary share of learning, he is considered "too bright" for a farmer—he must

be a lawyer, merchant, trader, or something of the kind. When the fact is too plain to need demonstration, that any occupation of this kind can be better carried on without a knowledge of the sciences than farming can. The idea that farmers need less education than many other classes, is one of the greatest errors into which any people ever fell. Until we do have enlightened and well educated farmers, and the principles of education more widely spread, we shall have to grope our way through life as we now do—discovering nothing beneath the surface of the earth we till, and every occurrence out of the course of every-day transactions, is to us a matter of wonder and astonishment. While to him whose mind is illuminated by the rays of science—whose understanding can penetrate the dark vista of ignorance, they afford gratification of the highest order. I am aware of the great difficulty of acquiring even a limited education at our common schools, as they are now conducted. And this is one of the greatest reasons why we see all other kinds of business crowded, while farming is neglected. It is a frequent remark, by persons in cities, who would otherwise move into the country and make good farmers, that their children must be brought up in ignorance. There is so little schooling in country towns, and that of so inferior a quality, that to give children any thing like a decent education is a great burthen and expense. The advantages enjoyed by those who live in cities and populous villages in this respect, must be apparent to every one. But the course recommended by the Governor, and the exertion now making by an association of teachers, &c. recently formed in this county, promises to be of extensive benefit in raising the character of our schools, and extending the facilities of acquiring education. These should receive our cordial approbation. No one should be slack in his endeavors to assist in the promotion of a plan which promises to be so highly beneficial to the whole country.

We can do much by way of example—there is no one whose example has not some influence on others. However humble the station we fill, we should endeavor so to conduct that others who may follow our example may be led on to industry, economy, and success. Who is there that has seen a good, well-educated, scientific farmer, in a neighborhood that has not seen a visible alteration in a very few years.—The improvements he introduces although they may be ridiculed at first, will finally be followed and the advantages be acknowledged, both to the good of those who adopt them and to his own gratification.

Another means of consummating our object is the awarding of premiums for the best crops, best stock and best implements of husbandry, and articles of manufacture, if the object of such premiums are duly appreciated; but if they are regarded by all as they are by some, as mere rewards to men for being sufficiently fortunate to have the best articles, no matter by what means he obtained it, or for raising the largest crop without regard to the expense, &c., they will be of little use. But if they are considered merely in a secondary character, as stimulants to excite in us a spirit of emulation that shall lead to improvement—if instead of having our eye constantly fixed on the premium we are to receive for the best article, our whole attention is occupied in contemplating the good the public may receive from our operations, they would then be weighed in their proper balance. They will then have their proper influence on our minds and conduct, and we shall feel as much pleasure in having them awarded to others, as in receiving them ourselves, if they are more deserving. The pecuniary advantage we receive in a premium, when compared with the good the public will have in our improvement, should be like a shadow when compared with substance.

As I have been throughout exhibiting to you the rough part of the path through which farmers have to travel, I shall hardly do justice to our occupation, or prove myself worthy of the place I fill, as one of so respectable a class of citizens, if I should leave the subject with the impression, that the whole course of the farmer is rough and boisterous—that the whole way in which he travels through life is through a dreary maze, beset with all the evils and ills of life, and never brightened by the genial rays of rational enjoyment. But because the farmer, in common with all other classes, enjoys his sunshines as well as his storms, is no reason why he should

make no exertions to erect a shelter from the moral inclemencies of the season.—Because he in his wayward journey through life occasionally finds his path to lead through the verdant fields, decked with herbage and beautiful flowers, refreshed with the meandering brook, on the banks of which the sturdy oak has for centuries spread its giant limbs, to form a canopy from the scorching rays of the sun. Because the farmer in his wayward course can repose on nature's green cushion beneath its shade, and sip the heavenly zephyr of a summer noon, regaling his wearied senses with the delightful fragrance of the flowers and herbage around him—viewing upon the distant hills his flocks and herds sporting in all the buoyancy of vigor and health—thus enjoying a foretaste of that pleasure reserved for the inhabitants of a better world—is no reason why the rough and rugged parts of his path should not be made smooth. Why should less exertion be made to ease his burthen or lighten his toil? It would be unjust in the extreme to pretend that the whole course of the farmer is fraught with hardship. He enjoys his seasons of pleasure and delight, and that too of a purer and higher order than is known to most other classes.—While the merchant depends on the ability and skill of the commander of his ship for the success of his voyage—the manufacturer on the integrity of his agent and the fluctuation of the market—the trader on the caprice of the public—the lawyer on the quarrels of his neighbors—the doctor on the dissipation and disorder of the community, for the success of their occupations, the farmer looks only to the author of all good for the success of his labors. He asks the blessing of heaven to crown his efforts, and he reaps an abundant harvest. Thus he is inspired with a reliance upon, and a gratitude towards heaven, which affords him seasons of consolation and happiness unknown to most other classes.

In the operations of every day he can discover the emblem of his own nature. He finds that his land naturally bears little but thorns and weeds—and when he has ploughed it and apparently rooted them out, and sown good seed, after a time they will again spring up and grow, and the most watchful care must be employed to prevent them from choking the product of the good seed. So with his own disposition, it naturally produces only evil propensities, which it requires much labor to extricate, and even after they appear to be effectually rooted out and good ones planted in their stead, they will after a time be found to spring up, and much exertion is frequently necessary to prevent them choking the good principles we wish to cultivate. Very useful and beautiful illustrations may be drawn by the farmer between his occupation and himself, through every day of his life, which will operate essentially to ameliorate and soften his natural disposition, and afford him both pleasure and instruction.

Having thus briefly adverted to those points which appear to be of the most vital importance to the increase and welfare of the Society, there is one further which I should be glad to pass over could I do it without violating my own feelings and shrinking from a duty which I am bound to perform. Doubtless each of you have witnessed the rise, progress and fall of Societies similar to this. Let us then consider well the hand by which they were prostrated. In all societies where the only bond of union is a sense of duty to our fellow men, we should be particularly cautious that sectional prejudices or personal animosities do not creep in among us, and like the gnawing canker consume the very vitals of our confederacy. Let us never indulge a spirit of envy, which will sap the very foundation of our edifice and level it with the dust. Let us guard cautiously against indulging a spark of those evil principles in our own bosoms, and use all laudable means to extinguish them if we may chance to find them in the bosoms of others. But on the contrary let us endeavor to cultivate those feelings of friendship and brotherly love which will cement more strongly the bond with which we are united.—Whenever we meet together, either individually or as a Society, let harmony and order be the ruling principle of our conduct; and if real causes of complaint should exist, have them fairly canvassed at our meetings, and then buried forever. In this way we shall perpetuate our union, extend our usefulness, and raise an edifice which will stand the tumultuous commotions of ages, and remain till all things earthly shall be dissolved.



## Silk Culturist.

## Silk in New Jersey.

The editor of the Bridgeton (N. J.) Whig, in alluding to a handsome pair of Silk Gloves, knit from silk raised by Mrs. Stephen Lupton, thus indulges in future anticipations on the general culture of this article in the United States.

While inspecting the articles, which we almost envied the possessor, we well nigh fancied that soon we should be surrounded by groves and orchards of the mulberry, and large cocooneries and silk manufactories in our own vicinity, and our wives and daughters seated at the wheel and spindle, as their honest matrons were wont to do in days of yore; and when on Sabbath and holiday occasions, they appeared in the halls of worship or at the convivial fire side, instead of being shrouded in fabrics of foreign produce, we should see them habited in garments, the result of their own industry and perseverance.

From the Silk Culturist.

## High price of Labor.

The high price of labor in this county is urged by some as an argument against embarking in the culture and manufacture of silk, and supposed by some to present an unsurmountable obstacle in the way of a successful competition with countries where it is more depressed. Though there is much plausibility in this argument, yet experience has long since detected its fallacy. It is true some writers on political economy have adopted this theory; but those who have penetrated the farthest into the sources of national wealth have exploded it as untrue.—Baron Dupin, whose talents and researches entitle his opinion to great weight, asserts unequivocally "that in the most considerable branches of manufacture, the most decided superiority has been obtained by people with whom the price is dearer than with their rivals." In proof of this position he adverts to the cotton manufactures of England, which are furnished better and cheaper than by any other part of Europe where labor is cheaper. He also notices the fact that the linens of Belgium and Holland are better and cheaper than those of Britany, though the price of labor is considerable lower in the latter place. The same he says is also true with respect to the fine woollens of France, compared with those of Spain, though the price of labor is much in its favor.

Experience has also proved that low priced labor is far from being the most profitable to the employer. Every farmer and mechanic knows that the wages of laborers are always regulated by the skill, ability, and disposition to apply themselves, which they bring with them, and it is immaterial whether their wages be high or low, provided it be proportioned to the services rendered. In countries where labor receives its full reward, it is performed with cheerfulness, and the amount rendered is always greater in proportion to the price paid, than in countries where it receives an inadequate remuneration. This familiar principle is peculiarly applicable to the manufacture of Silk. The skill necessary to the perfection of fabrics will ever be, in all countries, the scale by which the wages of the operative must be graduated, and in no country does mechanic skill, combined with labor, give a richer reward than in the United States. And it is equally true that no manufacturer whose labor is performed by skilful and faithful workmen, can fail of success, unless he embarks in a visionary project. Such is not the manufacture of Silk.

## Silk Manufacture in France.

The amount of manufactured silk exported from France during the year 1835 is almost incredible. From authentic statements it appears to have been the enormous sum of \$22,700,000 and that one third of this amount was brought to the United States. Had the people grown the raw material on their farms and manufactured it in their families and factories the very considerable sum of \$7,566,666 would have been saved the past year; besides giving employment to thousands who have consumed their time in idleness and poverty.—*ib.*

Concord, N. H., Feb. 18, 1836.

F. G. COMSTOCK, Esq.—Dear Sir,—I should like to have you publish in the next Culturist, if convenient, the following question, viz: which is con-

sidered the best way to make a good thrifty hedge—to sow the seed where you intend to have the hedge, or make the hedge by transplanting trees three or four years old: and which kind would yield the most leaves? By publishing the above, with the answer, you will much oblige

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM LOW, P. M.

The method adopted in Europe to make a hedge, has been uniform so far as we have any knowledge on the subject. It is to sow the seeds in beds or nurseries, engraft the plants and then transplant them to the hedge. But we have never been able to see the necessity of the extra labor which this method requires, or any advantage to be derived from it. All that can be gained by engrafting is an improvement of the variety of the stock, and where this is of the right kind it is attended with a loss of time and growth. The same is true with respect to transplanting so far as labor and stint of growth is concerned, which in cultivating a hedge will be found considerable. The quantity or quality of the foliage cannot be materially affected by transplanting provided the transplanted and standard plants receive the same cultivation.—The little effect transplanting would have would be a diminution of foliage. We are satisfied the best way to make a hedge is to sow the seed in the line as thick as in seed beds, and as they grow cultivate and thin them out to the distances required.—*Ed. Culturist.—ib.*

## Mechanics' Department.

## List of Patents which have expired in the YEAR 1835.

Aborn John, Nottingham, N. J. Dipping candles.  
Altoffer John and William Bushnell, Harrisburg, Va. Raising water by weight.  
Brown John, Providence, R. I. Machine for ro-  
ping and spinning wool, and by hand.  
Blake Thatcher, Turner, Me. Lever press.  
Bulkeley Ralph, New York, N. Y. Fire shield.  
Blanc jr. Everestes and B. H. B. Latrobe, New Orleans, La. Machine for sifting lime.  
Blackie Robert, New York, N. Y. Distilling spir-  
its.  
Belknap Seth, Newburg, N. Y. Machine for mak-  
ing bricks.  
Boyd James, Boston, Mass. Manufacturing fire-  
engine hose.  
Bliss Johnathan, Philadelphia, Penn. Blocktin  
faucet.  
Bryan Thos. and William, New York, N. Y. Stain-  
ing and printing silks.  
Bulkeley Ralph, Do. Oblique water wheel.  
Brown John, Providence, R. I. Vertical Spinner.  
Bruff John, Somerset co. Md. Improvement in  
the saw-mill.  
Bulkeley Ralph, New York, N. Y. Improvement  
in drydocks.  
Bushnell William and J. Altoffer, Harrisburg,  
Va. Machine for spinning wool.  
Bliss Johnathan, New York, N. Y. Making cocks  
for liquor.  
Bulkeley Ralph, Do. Right and left chain wheel.  
Burritt Joshua and Wm. P. Burdick, Ithaca, N.  
Y. Making time-pieces.  
Barron James, Norfolk Virginia, Washing Ma-  
chine.  
Ballou Seth, Livermore, Me. Improvement in  
the thrashing machine.  
Baker Stephen, New York, N. Y. Improvement  
in steam boilers.  
Converse Elisha, Dayton, Ohio, Machine for cut-  
ting dye woods.  
Chandler Nathan, and Ezra Brown, Cazenovia,  
N. Y. Harness for weaving.  
Darey Zachary, Oxford co. Me. Machine for  
shearing cloth.  
Cutler David, Butler township, Ohio, Improve-  
ment in distilling.  
Cock Andrew, Flushing, N. Y. Planting Indian  
corn.  
Coffman Josiah Franford, Philadelphia, Penn.  
Manufacturing duck.  
Cooke Stephen, Marcellus, N. Y. Smutting and  
hulling machine.  
Cummings Ben. Brooklyn, N. Y. Improvement  
in the thrashing machine.  
Crey Frederick, Baltimore, Md. Improvement in  
chimneys.

Cook John, Fayetteville, N. C. Machine for pack-  
ing cotton.

Covenhover Ed., Greenburg, N. Y. Floating  
drydocks.

Cantile William James, New York, N. Y. Im-  
provements in corsets.

Doxy Biscoe S. Baltimore, Md. Machine for mo-  
ving vessels.

Davis Phineas, York, Penn. Vibrating steam en-  
gine.

Deaves Isaac, Philadelphia, Penn. Cast Iron  
mantel pieces.

Delano Obediah, Utica, N. Y. Chimney and fire  
place.

Dawson Nelson C., and Ambrose Rucker, Am-  
herst co., Va. Tobacco boats.

Donoghoe Daniel, New York, N. Y. Fanning  
mill.

Dixon Peter, Philadelphia, Penn. Riding sad-  
dle.

Douglas John, New York, N. Y. Liquor fount  
for taverns.

Dukes James, Do. Improvement in lamps.

Deltheran Nicholas N. Germain co., La. Raising  
water.

Dance Aaron, Boston, Mass. Water proof boots,  
&c.

Dean William, Pleasant Valley, N. Y. Improve-  
ment in time-pieces.

Eversol Jacob, Botetourt co. Va. Tilt hammer.

Eveleth John, Georgetown, D. C. Mud machine.

Foster Aaron, Whitestown, N. Y. Teaseling and  
knapping cloth.

Fisher Henry F. Philadelphia, Pa. Distilling ap-  
paratus.

Falconer William, New York N. Y. Cast Iron  
plough.

Fuller Francis, Do. Machine for making candles.

Foss John M. Baltimore, Md. Razor strops.

Finney Bethuel, Readsborough, Vt. Rocking so-  
fa and chair.

Giraud John James, Baltimore, Md. Propelling  
vessels.

Graves Robert, Boston, Mass. Laying cordage.

Giraud John James, Baltimore, Md. Horizontal  
pedal water wheel.

Gould William. McIntosh co., Ga. Foot gin for  
cotton.

Graves Robert, Boston, Mass. Top sled for mak-  
ing cordage.

Gallup William, Norwalk, Ohio, Wind and wa-  
ter wheel.

Gregg James, Londonderry, N. H. Improvement  
in the thrashing machine.

Grant Joseph, Providence, R. I. Machine for setting  
or putting up hats.

Goddard Charles, New York, N. Y. Improve-  
ment on Barker's mill.

Graham Charles M. Do. Improvement in fire  
grates.

Hart Simeon, Monkton, Vt. Cutting boots, &c.  
by rule.

Hunt 2d, Russel, Litchfield, Ct. Tiring carriage  
wheels.

Hance Thomas C. Palmyra, N. Y. Improvement  
in the hay rake.

Haskell Roger, Geneva, N. Y. Navigable house.

Humes John, Richmond, Va. Machine for cutting  
and digging earth.

Herbin Peter Francis, Paterson N. J. Metallic  
reeds for weaving.

Hart Webb, Camden, S. C. Setting saw teeth.

Howard Horace, Wayne co., Ohio, Horizontal  
water wheel.

Hitchcock David, New York, N. Y. Cast Iron  
plough.

Jarvis Deming, Cambridge, Mass. Opening glass-  
makers' moulds.

Jennings Thomas L., New York, N. Y. Dry  
scouring cloths.

Jones Francis, Do. Machine for winding quills.

Jennings Isaiah, Do. Repeating rifle.

Do. Do. Chains for cables.

Kallenbach Baltazar Ignace, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Improvement in distilling and in the still.

Laporte Peter, Louisa co., Va. Improvement in  
the check bridle.

Lindsey Noah, New York, N. Y. Machine for  
shelling corn.

Langdon Barnebas, Troy, N. Y. Improvement  
propelling boats.

Langdon Reuben, Hartford, Ct. Packing cotton  
and other threads.



Moody Paul, Boston, Mass. Machine for roping cotton.

Do. Do. Do.  
Do. Do. Double speeder.  
Do. Do. Spinning frames.

Morgan James, New York, N. Y. Warping, dressing, and weaving calico goods.

Moore John W., Washington, D. C. Machine for sweeping chimneys.

Morris John J., New York, N. Y. Making saddles.

Magan Thomas, Hempstead, N. Y. Nail cutting machine.

Morrison, Michael, New Haven, Ct. Thrashing machine.

Mestayer Benjamin, New York, N. Y. Machine for cutting ban boxes.

Marshall Benjamin, Do. Do. the steam bath.

Newbery George John, Do. Bronzing type printing.

Oliver Benjamin Lyndee, Salem, Mass. Antifric-tion crank.

Oxley Thomas, Norfolk, Va. Land clearing machine.

Pomeroy Elisha N. New Haven, Ct. Paste for razor strops.

Peck Daniel, New York, N. Y. Improvement in making boots and shoes.

Powers Enoch, Hartford, Ct. Mode of preserving ice.

Powles Daniel, Baltimore, Md. Improvement in headsteads.

Pye William, New York, N. Y. Andirons for hearths.

Phelps Oliver, Tompkins co., N. Y. Elastic floor for boots.

Phelps Oliver, and G. Morehouse, Tompkins co. N. Y. Improvement in the plough.

Roosevelt Henry, and A. J. New York, N. Y. Machine for shelling corn.

Ruggles Elisha, Rochester, Mass. Fire-fender.

Robbins Thomas B., Stockbridge, Mass. Acqueduct pipes.

Rust Samuel, New York, N. Y. Printing press.

Ring George P., Red Hook, N. Y. Cast iron plough.

Rose Robert, Washington, D. C. Machine for cutting trucks.

Richards George H., New London, Ct. Improvement in carriages.

Reeve George H., and Jos. Ritchan, Orange co., N. Y. Churning by dog power.

Richards James, Paterson, N. J. Making sail cloth.

Randolph David M., Henrico co., Va. Water cement.

Ruggles Lazarus, New York, N. Y. Machine for cleaning rice, &c.

Rowell Thomas, Hartford, Ct. Making trunnels, &c.

Southworth Elijah, New York, N. Y. Hydrometer.

Shepard Silas, and Cromwell Dean, Taunton, Mass. Roping machine.

Stansburg Abraham O., New York, N. Y. Spiral lever press.

Sandford William, Do. Horse mill.

Stansburg Abraham O., Do. Printing press.

Swart, Adam, Saratoga, N. Y. Churn.

Stewart Jared S., Springfield, N. Y. Linen spinning-wheel head.

Stephens Robert L., and Edwin, Bergen co., N. J. Cast-iron plough.

Do. Do. shares.

Stilwell Stephen, Bainbridge, N. Y. Water boiler and steam still.

Sanno Frederick D. Philadelphia, Pa. Valve cock for liquids.

Smith George, New York, N. Y. Anti-dyspeptic pills.

Schureman William, Catskill, N. Y. Constructing fire-places.

Sater Joseph, Huntsville, N. C. Curing blindness in horses.

Seely Obadiah, Pottstown, Pa. Cast-iron plough.

Simonds Benjamin, jr., Bedford, Mass. Stove bottom boiler.

Do. Do. Oven door-flue.

Skidmore Thomas, New York, N. Y. Boilers for steam-engines.

Do. Do. Condensers for steam engines.

Spencer Elihu, New Haven, Ct. Machine for hulling rice.

Tolson Alexander, Georgetown, D. C. Machine

for pulverizing wood, &c.

Thayer jr. Amos, Albany, N. Y. Steam wheel

Thorp John, Providence, R. I. Braiding machine.

Taber Benjamin, Fairhaven, Mass. Machine for mincing whale blubber.

Thompson George, Philadelphia, Pa. Nail machine.

Trask Edward, and John jr., Onedia co., N. Y. Improvement in the bark mill.

Thompson Gabriel H., Boston, Mass. Plane sliding sector.

Vail Daniel, Philadelphia, Pa. Mode of cleaning furs, wools, &c.

Vaught John G., New York, N. Y. Anti-dyspeptic medicines.

Wood John, Richmond co., N. Y. Shifting plough.

White Canvass, Whitestown, N. Y. Water proof cement.

Warren Josiah, Cincinnati, Ohio, Improvement in lamps.

Wurd Minns, Columbia, S. C. Steam engine.

Woodward Joshua, Portage co., Ohio, Carding machine.

Wiltie James, Fishkill, N. Y. Keel and Kelson for seaboard vessels.

Wellford Robert, and James H. Deas, Philadelphia, Pa., Carpenters' plane.

Whittingham Richard, N. Y. Improvement in making fire irons.

Ward Allen, Huntsville, Alabama, Cutting out clothes by rule.

Winaus Ross, Warwick, N. Y. Pulling cloth by steam.

Woodward Frederick, Ostego co., N. Y. Smut machine.

Walley Thoms New York, N. Y. Sliding door locks and bolts.

Winning William, New York, N. Y. Reticules and pocket-books.

Williams Charles, Boston, Mass. Improvement in rail-ways.

Williamson Peregrine, Baltimore, Md, Improvement in bedsteads.

Walcott Erastus, Newport, N. Y. Manufacturing cotton yarn.

Warren Edmund, New York, N. Y. Improvement in the loom.

Wood James C., Philadelphia, Pa. Ornamenting cloth.

Wells Gordon, and Sophia, Wethersfield, Ct. Making grass bonnets.

Warrall Henry, New York, N. Y. Portable melting pot or cupola.

Yard Joseph M., Trenton, N. J. Moulding and wicking candles.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a correct list of all the patents for inventions, discoveries, and improvements, which have expired within the year 1835, furnished agreeably to an act of Congress, approved July 3, 1832.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,

Superintendent.

### Legislature of Maine.

Thursday, March 10.

IN SENATE. On motion of Mr Talbot the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was taken up, and it having been once read the question was upon giving it a second reading.

Mr Benson moved to assign to-morrow, which motion, after some debate was negatived, and the bill was read a second time.

Mr Benson spoke at some length in opposition to the bill. Mr Talbot followed in favor.—The debate was continued by Messrs. Benson, Severance, and Merrow, against the bill, and Messrs. Talbot and Jarvis in support of it.

On motion of Mr Jarvis it was amended by exempting from its operations debtors for monies received as agents or attorneys, and by striking out that part which exempts professional persons.

Mr Benson moved to amend by inserting the proviso in the 15th section of the law of last year, that this act shall not have effect upon any contract now in force. This amendment was rejected, after debate as follows:

Yeas—9.—Nays—13.

The question on the passage of the bill to be engrossed, was then taken and decided as follows:

Yeas—17.—Nays—6.

HOUSE. The House took up the consideration of the Bill to prohibit the circulation and emission of small bills.—Mr Perkins resumed his speech. After he had concluded his remarks, Mr Meritt of Jay offered an amendment to strike out the 3d section, and insert a section which should go to prevent the circulation of one dollar bills after 1st of June, *twos* after the 1st of October, and all under five, on the 1st of January.—This amendment was adopted. Mr Richardson of Portland then addressed the House against the passage of the bill. Mr Parris of Buckfield followed in favor, and Mr Hobbs against. Before he had concluded the House adjourned on motion of Mr Hamlin.

Friday, March 11.

IN SENATE. The joint select committee to whom was referred the subject of repealing all laws relating to retailers of ardent spirits, reported a bill for the regulation of inn-holders and common victuallers, which was read once and 300 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr Fish presented an additional resolve in favor of certain officers and soldiers of the revolution and the widows of deceased officers and soldiers, was read twice, and laid on the table.

HOUSE. The House again resumed the consideration of the Act to prohibit the circulation and emission of small bills. Mr Hobbs concluded his remarks. Mr Sturdivant called for the previous question, which was seconded by one third of the members present, and put by the Speaker and negatived. Mr Hobbs at the close of his remarks offered two amendments, one of which went to confine the operation of the law so far as it effects Banks, to those only which might be hereafter created, and whose capital might be increased, which was negatived. The second was to amend so that the circulation of £1 notes and upwards, from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia should not be prohibited. Mr H. said he considered that amendment very important to that portion of the country in which he resided, where those notes were in circulation. The amendment was rejected.

On motion of Mr Humphrey of Gray, the bill was amended so as to prohibit the emission and circulation of one dollar bills, and the emission of two dollar bills after the 1st of Oct. next, and all under five on the 1st of June 1837. Mr Bunker called for the previous question—call not sustained, and question not put. Mr Hamlin of Hampden then addressed the House in favor of the Bill as amended.

After he had finished, Mr Holmes of Alfred called for the reading of the bill, *as amended*—he said he wished to know if the House knew their own baby. The bill then passed to be engrossed, as amended, by the following vote:

Yeas—93.—Nays—73.

Saturday, March 12.

IN SENATE. Finally passed—Resolve in favor of Enoch Cordwell; of Alexander Boothby; of James W. Webster; authorizing the acting Quartermaster General to dispose of a lot of land and the gun-house in Bangor; for the preservation of the Mars Hill Road.

HOUSE. Passed to be engrossed—An act concerning the Hopewell Granite Company; an act to incorporate the Readfield, Winthrop and Cobossee Contee Canal and Railroad Company; an act to incorporate the Lincolnville Soap Stone and Marble Company; an act additional to keep in repair highways.

Monday, March 14.

IN SENATE. Passed to be engrossed—Bill to incorporate the Cutler Milldam Corporation; the Readfield, Winthrop and Cobossee Contee Canal and Railroad Company; the Waldoboro' Academy and Female High School; the town of Amity; the town of Linneus; the Augusta Savings Institution; resolve respecting the reduction of tolls on Vaughan's Bridge.

HOUSE. The Committee appointed to ascertain when the Legislature can adjourn without day, reported that the Legislature can adjourn without day on the 28th inst.

Thursday next assigned for the 2d reading of the Resolutions upon the subject of abolition of Slavery.

Passed to be enacted—An act to incorporate the Livingston Academy; the Sullivan Hopewell Granite Company; Penobscot River Railroad Company; to enlarge the powers of Justices of the peace in certain cases, and regulating the manner of supporting bastard children.



**Marriages.**

In Wayne, by Rev. Walter Foss, Capt. Morton Freeman, of Middlebury, Mass. to Miss Louisa Jennings.

In Sidney, Mr. Hosea Blaisdell to Miss Lucinda B. Ladd, both of Sidney.

In Bangor, Mr. Hiram W. Jewell, of Lincoln, to Miss Almira Gray, of Orono.

**Deaths.**

In Belfast, Thomas J. Lee, Esq. of Calais, and formerly of this town.

In Buxton, Mrs. Mary Hamblin, aged 47.

In Wells, Capt. James Donnell, aged 71.

In Eastport, Miss Mary Crawford, aged 30.

In South Whitefield, Miss Mary Longfellow, aged 39.

In Alna, Mrs. Pamela, wife of Mr. David Lowell, aged 41.

**PRICE CURRENT,**

CAREFULLY PREPARED FOR THE MAINE FARMER.

	FROM	TO
English Hay, (ton)	20 00	30 00
Meadow do.	8 00	15 00
Straw, prime,	5 00	10 00
Browse, fair to midling, (in demand)	4 00	5 00
Wood, (scarce) cord	2 00	4 50
Wheat, per bushel	1 25	2 25
Corn	1 00	1 25
Rye	1 00	1 25
Oats	55	75
Peas	1 00	1 25
Beans	1 00	2 50
Clams, (brisk demand)	1 34	2 00
Butter, per lb.	17	25
Eggs, per dozen,	17	20
Cheese, per lb.	6	13
Hams,	9	13
Shoulder	7	9
Chops	5	10
Flitch	7	11
Lard	10	17
Tallow	10	15
Candles	11	14
Dry Apples	4	6
Rags, cotton & linen, (lawful tender)	4	
Woolen, none in the market.		
Hogs, per lb.	6	10
Beef	2	8
Sheep, whole carcase,	4	
Turkeys, scarce, taken for Legislature,	10	17
Geese, per lb.	3	5
Chickens	4	7
Flax, (languid)	6	10
Ruta Baga Turnips, per bushel,	25	33
Potatoes	25	50
Cows	10 00	12 00
Oxen, per yoke,	6 00	170 00

Horses, prices to suit purchasers.

Ardent Spirits, in demand, 2 to 6 cts. a glass—nearly all taken by speculators and those in the trade.

Whips, in demand, being substituted for oats.

Snow, 4 1-2 feet deep. This article has accumulated—the importations having been large for the season. Since our last there has been small Runs from the Banks, which has diminished the quantity.

Hope, in demand—trade animating—always indispensable, as a condiment has been seized upon as a staple article for the support of man and beast, at prices much in advance of former quotations, but as yet has been "hope deferred."

Speculation, dull.

Patents, no sales.

Young Men, scarce—rare chance for emigrants to make a fortune. Come quick.

Young Ladies, prime, few in the market.

Old Maids, none—no, not one to be found.

Matches, in anticipation—being suspended in consequence of the high prices of FODDER and FUEL—a few desirable lots have been embraced on former contracts reluctantly.

Wiskers, dull—market nearly bare—a few small lots entitled to debenture—holders manifest a disposition to dispose of their stock, it being ascertained that they draw too hard upon the system for support for this season, and that they afford too safe a retreat for —

**Trees, Seeds, &c.**

100 lbs. White Italian Mulberry Seed, direct from the most celebrated Silk district in Italy.

75 lbs. White Mulberry Seed of American growth.

60,000 Chinese Mulberry Cuttings, perfectly prepared for planting.

2,500 Chinese Mulberries of large size, 900 of which are inoculated on the White Mulberry, which gives them additional hardihood—price \$50 per 100. These trees are planted in an orchard which it is necessary now to remove.

35,000 Chinese Mulberries of the usual sizes at from \$25 to \$30 per 100, and some of larger sizes at \$37 per 100.

Fruit & Ornamental Trees, Green House Plants, Roses, Bulbous Roots, &c., the collection of which is unrivalled, and priced Catalogues of which will be sent to every applicant.

Double Dohlias, above 500 most splendid varieties, and comprising 200 very rare and superb kinds, not to be found elsewhere in the Union.

Garden, Agricultural and Flower Seeds, an immense collection, comprising all the new and rare varieties of vegetables, &c., as will be seen by the Catalogue.

20 bushels of the celebrated Chevalier Barley.

1000 lbs. Early Crimson Clover, or Trifolium incarnatum.

2,000 lbs. White Dutch Clover.

20 bushels Talavera Wheat.

10 " Venetian do.

100 " Early Angus and Hopetown Oats, the latter weighing 44 lbs. per bushel.

160 bushels Orchard Grass Seed.

75 " Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

130 " Italian Rye Grass.

100 " Pacey's perennial Rye Grass, (very valuable.)

2,000 lbs. finest provence Lucerne.

20 bushels new white Field Beans very productive.

300 bushels early Nonpareil Lancashire pink-eye, Taylor's Forty-fold, and other celebrated Potatoes.

25 bushels Potatoe Onions.

Also field Burnet—St Fain or Esparcette—Large Riga Flax—Lentils Netches—Millet—Yellow Clover—Superior large variety of Teasels.

2 new varieties of Castor Oil Beans—Weld Wood, Madder, &c.

Orders sent direct per mail, will receive immediate attention, and seeds in any quantity will be supplied at very moderate rates.

WM. PRINCE & SONS,

Linnean Gardens and Nurseries,

Flushing, near New York.

**Clover Seed.**

The subscriber has for sale CLOVER SEED of the growth of the year 1834 and '35, by the cask or retail.

JAMES FILLEBROWN.

Readfield Corner, March 14, 1836. tf7.

**Book Binding.**

Palmer and Washburn.

BOOK BINDERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, GARDINER, ME.,

WILL execute Book Binding in all its various branches, in good style, and in a faithful manner.

Blank Books ruled and bound to any pattern. Also, old Books rebound, and periodicals, literary works, &c., bound in a handsome manner, at short notice.

All orders for Binding left at this office, will be forwarded and promptly executed.

Feb. 24, 1836. tf.

**Hallowell Female High School.**

MISS PAINE and MISS WEBB will commence their Spring Term, on the first Monday in April next.

Spanish, French, and Mezzotinto Shading taught. Hallowell, Feb. 18, 1836.

**Notice.**

I, the undersigned, hereby give notice that LEVI J. GILBERT, my son, has a lawful right to trade for himself from this time, until he is twenty one years of age, and that I shall pay no debts of his contracting for the future, and that I nor my creditors have no right to any of his earnings, with the exception of an agreement of said Levi J. Gilbert and myself made December 15, 1835. HENRY GILBERT. Leeds, Feb. 24, 1836.

**Augusta High School.**

INSTRUCTION will commence at this Institution on the 15th of April next, under the superintendence of Professor ALLEN late of the Seminary at Cazanovia, New York, assisted by his sister Miss R. CLIFFORD ALLEN who is now at the head of the Female Department in that Seminary. Both of these individuals are highly distinguished as teachers, and the Trustees consider themselves fortunate in being able to commence instruction under so favorable auspices.

In the MALE DEPARTMENT will be taught all the branches of learning necessary to fit young men for College, or qualify them for the business of life, including instruction not only in the ancient languages, but also in French, Spanish, Italian and German.

In the FEMALE DEPARTMENT instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the highest Female Seminaries in the Country, including the modern languages—painting—drawing and the ornamental branches of education.

Board may be had at a reasonable rate a few rods from the school. Applications for admission to be made on or before the 1st day of April next to either of the following named gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution—viz. Hon. Reuel Williams, John Potter, James Hall, Doct. Cyrus Briggs, Elias Craig, jr., Allen Lambard, and James L. Child.

By order of the Trustees,

JAMES L. CHILD,

Sec'y of Aug. H. School.

Augusta, March 7, 1836.

3w7

**Greenleaf's****Patent Cheese Press.**

This Press is a very simple, cheap and efficient contrivance. Its principal advantage is, that its power is progressive—being sufficiently light at first, and increasing as the curd, by becoming more compact, presents a greater resistance. In this respect it is believed to be superior to every other Press now in use. It has been introduced into several of the States, and has everywhere received the approbation of judicious manufacturers of cheese.

Persons wishing to purchase exclusive rights for Counties or towns will please apply to the subscriber, who will give immediate and profitable employment to a number of active trustworthy agents.

MOSES MERRILL,

Joint Proprietor and General Agent,

Andover, Maine, March 10, 1836.

6m7

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of Samuel Shaw, late of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to SAMUEL B. SHAW, Administrator. Winthrop, Dec. 28th, 1835.

**To the Wool Growers.**

100 lbs. of WOOL TWINE just received and for sale by JOS. G. MOODY, Augusta, January 15, 1836.



## Poetry.

[The allusion to the blood-red tinge of the maple leaf in autumn, in the following lines is particularly happy. The whole tone of the poetry is far above mediocrity.]

## The Aborigenes.

Where are they—the forest rangers,  
Children of this western land?  
Who to greet the pale-faced strangers,  
Stretch'd an unsuspecting hand?  
Where are they, whom passion goaded  
Madly to the unequal fight,  
Tossing wild their feathery arrow  
'Gainst the girded warrior's might?  
Were not these their own bright waters?  
Were not these their native skies?  
Rear'd they not their red-brow'd daughters  
Where our princely mansions rise?  
From the vale their homes are banish'd,  
From the streams their light canoe,  
Chieftains and their tribes have vanish'd  
Like the thickets where they grew;  
Though their blood no longer gushing,  
Wakens war's discordant cry,  
Stains it not the maple's fluting  
When sad autumn's step is nigh?  
None are living to deplore them  
None are left their names to tell,  
Only Nature bending o'er them  
Seems to sigh, farewell!—farewell!

## Miscellany.

## Considerations for Young Men.

## LETTER XIII.

That very susceptibility to earthly enjoyment, which so strongly marks the period of youth, exposes the heart to the power of temptation. In youth, the feelings predominate over the judgment. Unapprised of danger, and delighted with the objects that every where court his eye, the young man is exposed to the insidious reptile that lies coiled in concealment, and sees not the lure that is spread for his destruction. He is alive to every new impression, and throws open his arms, with unsuspecting confidence, to every plausible companion.

While such youthful enthusiasm and generosity are worthy of admiration, they are also the groundwork upon which the practical enemies of his peace, whether invisible or embodied spirits, build their hope of seducing and destroying him. They know he is alive to pleasure, and they mingle their cup, and spread their feast for his enjoyment. They are aware that he is unsuspecting, and with apparent generosity, they proffer him their aid.

Many a youth, bright with hope and unsullied in character, has parted from the embrace of his parents, to mingle in the busy scenes of life: and left at the paternal threshold, all the happiness that he was ever to enjoy. The tear that fell on his cheek may have betrayed a mother's anxiety; but the self-confident youth has ascribed it to no apprehension of danger, because his own unsuspecting heart has felt no fear.—But his very confidence becomes the occasion of his ruin. The insidious foe knows how to accommodate his young mind, and graduates the degrees of temptation, to the advance which he has made, and the facility with which he has made, and the facility with which he has yielded himself up an unapprised, yet voluntary victim.

From pleasures which may be termed innocent, to those deeply criminal, there is an approximation which is not less fatal because it is gradual and unperceived.—There is a sort of shading off, in this criminal progress from comparative innocence, to the dark and deepening colors of guilt. That which if presented in the early stages of his career, would startle the young mind with horror, finds, after aggravated temptations have gradually weakened his moral powers, an unresisting and easy entrance to his heart.—There will sometimes flash upon him a recollection of his former rectitude. An instinctive comparison between what he now is, and what he once was, will for a moment, take possession of his thoughts. The steps of his downward progress, he may not discern; but the extremes will often strike the soul, like the knell

of departed happiness.

It is, therefore, evident, that there is danger to a young man, who, without the safeguard of a fixed religious character, plunges into the promiscuous scenes of life. The danger, generally, is not that he will at once abandon himself to sinful pleasures. This may, and often does, take place.—Where there has been no previous attention given to his morals, and no powerful and assiduous efforts to fix his mind the counteracting influence of religious principle, the youth makes rapid strides in guilt, and soon transcends the limits of decency and sobriety. There is in such a one, scarcely the show of resistance to temptation. He capitulates at once.

Most parents feel, if on no other subject connected with religion, something at least of the pressure of parental obligation, and endeavor to guard their offspring from indolence and vice. Those who have the faith of the gospel, feel this pressure in a peculiar and powerful degree. It will often start their tears and heave their anxious bosoms. They cannot fail to connect with the happiness of their children the exercises of the moral virtues, nor can they suppress fearful apprehension from their exposures to temptation.

If it has been the privilege of my reader to be born of such parents, and educated under the instructions which they have felt it their duty to communicate, the obligations which bind you to a corresponding life, are proportionable to the blessings you have enjoyed. Rid yourself of such obligations, you never can. The restraints which this early tutelage may have imposed, you can throw off. The ligatures which parental tenderness and anxiety bound around you, may be sundered; but the responsibilities that come from this early education, will abide upon you, and the pleasures of sin steal away your thoughts, and affections; if you take those steps that conduct to death, and turn into that broad road which leads to destruction, the memory of past privileges will give a pungency to the stings of conscience, and make your guilty career replete with tenfold criminality and misery. In your case the danger is, that there will be a gradual relaxation of that strict and unbending rule of conduct which has been enjoined upon you. You may feel uneasy under this restraint, and even compelled to hear the taunts of those, who having never felt the same force of obligation, are disposed to ridicule all who have.

You are aware how strong, in the young mind, is the principle of curiosity, and in what exaggerated colors things are often delineated to the fancy, which in reality are tame and unsatisfying. This force of imagination, in reference to pleasures that have not been enjoyed, and scenes which have never been visited, it is a powerful lever in the hands of the tempter. The young wish to see and know for themselves. Confident of their own power to resist temptation, they venture upon the brink; and, alas! they too often find that curiosity was the gateway to desire; that self-confidence was a broken reed, inadequate to their support.

"Vice is a monster of such frightful mien,  
As to be hated, needs but to be seen;  
But seen too oft, familiar with its face,  
We first abhor, then pity, then embrace."

They who are already travelling in this fatal course, are anxious to secure companions whose concurrence in guilt may afford countenance and support. If the adage, 'that misery loves company,' be ever true, it is emphatically so in the case of those, who, having fallen under temptation, have parted with their virtue, and who appear never so happy as when they can blast the hopes of a parent, by becoming accessory to the ruin of his offspring.

From this immoral band I warn you off. If you feel them gaining upon your affections, or gradually drawing you astray by their example, take a determined stand.—Plant your feet on this side of their sensual domains, and die, rather than be seduced by their machinations. As you value your peace in this world, and as you desire salvation beyond the tomb, I beseech you to proclaim eternal warfare with their principles and their habits.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE FARMER can have their vols. bound by leaving them at this office

**American Magazine**  
of Useful and entertaining Knowledge.  
VOL. II.  
Published by the Boston Bewick Company—  
No. 47, Court Street.

THE Publishers are encouraged by the flattering reception and extensive circulation of the Magazine for the year past, to prosecute it with renewed assiduity; and with a constant desire to fulfil the promises made in the outset of the work. We intend "to stick to our text;" and to serve those who have so liberally cheered us with their kind patronage, with what is useful and pleasant. The UTILE ET DULCE shall still be our aim and object. We do not presume to instruct the veteran and erudite scholar, who has spent thirty or forty years in his study,—nor to lay open those hidden mysteries of nature which have escaped the ken of the most inquisitive. Nor do we expect to approach so near to the moon or other planets, as to tell what are the trees, the birds, and animals which may there grow, or live and move. We leave such extraordinary feats to those who are more visionary or more daring than we are. But we hope and intend to keep up the character and spirit of the Magazine, in presenting solid and useful articles, which may be instructive to a portion of readers, and not considered wholly unimportant to literary men. We consider the whole United States as our field, though not ours exclusively; and we ask the favor of persons of taste and science, to communicate important facts, and natural scenes, and words of art, for the benefit of all our friends. As republicans, we feel that we are of the same family as those in the south and in the west—as friends of improvement, of good morals and good learning, we wish also to be considered of the same family. If we can do any thing by our labors to increase and strengthen this sentiment and feeling, "we shall be ready to the good work."

We would call the attention of our present subscribers to the terms of the Magazine, and to the notice in the last number relating to the subject. It is very important to us to know who propose to continue taking the Magazine, and to receive the very small sum, (\$2,) charged for it in advance.

All letters and communications from Agents and others MUST BE POST PAID.

The Postage on this Magazine as established by law, is 4 1-2 cts for 100 miles—any distance over, 7 1-2 cts.  
GEORGE G. SMITH, Agent.  
Boston, September, 1835.

PROSPECTUS  
OF THE  
European.

THE EUROPEAN has been commenced with the most flattering prospects of success, upwards of a thousand names having been recorded on the subscription list before the issuing of the first number.

The objects of the paper are to keep up a more strict term of intimacy between this country and Europe than at present exists; not merely by publishing foreign intelligence, but by defending foreigners from insults, to which we have been occasionally submitted through the illiberality of a portion of the press, and by fairly advocating our claims to the native American, who, if he discards all prejudice in the examination, cannot fail to acknowledge them.

As Ireland has been the most slandered nation, so shall our columns be more devoted to its support than to any other. In the European Irishmen will, at all events, have one uncompromising friend, whose voice shall never be suppressed while the tongue of slander, or the hand of oppression, is raised against them or their glorious country.

It shall be one of our constant endeavors to conciliate the friendship of the native American; and if we do this in a straight-forward and independent manner, we know he will like us all the better.

The European will be a literary, as well as a political and general foreign and domestic, newspaper; so that, when the reader grows tired of a parliamentary debate, or a discussion on the merits of the different candidates at election times, he can turn to another page, and refresh himself with a romance, a sonnet, a theatrical critique, or a literary notice.

We publish the paper at the almost nominal price of two DOLLARS a year, in order to give it a more general circulation than it might otherwise command; but we can assure subscribers that, if a devotion to their interests can be of any avail, we will be found behind our contemporaries in nothing but the price alone.

Orders for the paper, addressed to the editor through the Post Office, will be punctually attended to.

All interesting communications connected with foreign affairs will be thankfully received.

No subscriber taken, living out of the city, that does not pay in advance.  
JOHN M. MOORE,  
No. 13 Ann-street.

New York, Oct. 3d, 1835.

## Notice.

The Copartnership existing between the subscribers is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to Daniel Carr, and those having demands against the firm to present them to him for settlement.  
DANIEL CARR,  
JOHN R. SHAW.

Winthrop, Feb. 24, 1836.